CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED PARAGRAPHS

In the Specification:

Third paragraph, page 9:

For the convenient insertion of transgenes under control of the parvovirus H-1 P38 promoter, a modified parvovirus DNA was constructed from the DNA phH1, whereby the VP2 translation initiation signal (ATG) and approximately 800 nt from the downstream VP sequence were eliminated and replaced by an ochre termination signal (TAA) in frame with VP1, followed by a multiple sequence (CGC CTA GTA CTC GAG CTC TTC GAA GCG GCC GCG GAT CCG ATC GCC TAG GCC CGG GTA TCG AT, SEQ ID NO:1). More precisely, starting from position nt 2791 of phH1 [numbering according to EMBL/GenBank#X01457, Rhode and Pardiso, (1983). Journal of Virology 45, 173-184], 806 nucleotides were replaced by the above described termination signal and multiple cloning site. This created the empty parovirus vector phH1 according to the invention.

Paragraph 2, page 10:

The human JE (MCP-1) cDNa [Rollings et al., Mol.Cell.Biol. 4687-4695 (1989)] was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, nr. 61365). The full length cDNA was isolated by PCR using a forward primer containing a HindIII site (CTAAGCTTAGCATGAAAGTCTCTGCC, SEQ ID NO:2) and a reverse primer with an incorporated HpaI site (GCGTTAACTAATAGTTACAAAATAT, SEQ ID NO:3). After digestion with SacI and HpaI, tha 701 bp PCR fragment was cloned between the SacI and the SmaI restriction sites of phHΔ800, to create phH1Δ800MCP-1 according to the invention. The MCP-1 cDNA deprived of its 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) was amplified using the same forward primer and the reverse primer (GCGTTAACTTCAAGTCTTCGGAGTT, SEQ ID NO:4) with an incorporated HpaI site. After digestion with SacI and HpaI, the 355 bp PCR fragment was cloned between the SacI and SmaI restriction sited of phHΔ800 to generate phH1Δ800MCP-1Δ3'. Both vector DNAs achieve high titers of parvoviral particles when parvoviral capsid proteins are simultaneosly expressed from a helper plasmid as described above.